# The Universal Chronicle, OR WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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From SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, to SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1759.


*The* PROPRIETORS *of this Paper having found that their Eſſays, entituled* The IDLER, *are inſerted in the News-Papers and Magazines with ſo little Regard to Juſtice or Decency, that this* CHRONICLE, *in which they firſt appear, is not always mentioned, think it neceſſary to declare to the Publiſhers of thoſe Collections, that however patiently they have hitherto endured theſe Injuries, made yet more injurious by Contempt, they have now determined to endure them no longer. They have already ſeen Eſſays, for which a very large Price is paid, transferred, with the moſt ſhameleſs Rapacity, into the Weekly or Monthly Compilations, and their Right, at leaſt for the preſent, alienated from them, before they could themſelves be ſaid to enjoy it. But they would not willingly be thought to want Tenderneſs, even for Men by whom no Tenderneſs hath been ſhewn. The paſt is without Remedy, and ſhall be without Reſentment. But thoſe who have been thus buſy with their Sickles in the Fields of their Neighbours, are henceforward to take Notice, that the Time of Impunity is at an end. Whoever ſhall, without our leave, lay the Hand of Rapine upon our Papers, is to expect that we ſhall vindicate our due by the Means which Juſtice preſcribes, and which are warranted by the immemorial Preſcriptions of honourable Trade. We ſhall lay hold, in our turn, on their Copies, degrade them from the Pomp of wide Margin and diffuſe Typography, contract them into a narrow Space, and ſell them at an humble Price; yet not with a View of growing rich by Confiſcations, for we think not much better of Money got by Puniſhment than by Crimes; we ſhall, therefore, when our Loſſes are repaid, give what Profit ſhall remain to the* Magdalens; *for we know not who can be more properly taxed for the Support of Penitent Proſtitutes, than Proſtitutes in whom there yet appears neither Penitence nor Shame.*

## The IDLER. No. 41.

THE practice of appending to the narratives of public tranſactions, more minute and domeſtic intelligence, and filling the News-papers with Advertiſements, has grown up by ſlow degrees to its preſent ſtate.

Genius is ſhewn only by Invention. The man who firſt took advantage of the general curioſity that was excited by a ſiege or a battle, to betray the Readers of News into the knowledge of the ſhop where the beſt Puffs and Powder were to be ſold, was undoubtedly a man of great ſagacity and profound ſkill in the nature of Man. But when he had once ſhewn the way it was only to follow him, and every man now knows a ready method of informing the Publick of all that he deſires to buy or ſell, whether his wares be material or intellectual, whether he makes Cloaths, or teaches the Mathematics; whether he be a Tutor that wants a Pupil, or a Pupil that wants a Tutor.

Whatever is common is deſpiſed. Advertiſements are now ſo numerous that they are very negligently peruſed, and it is therefore become neceſſary to gain attention by magnificence of promiſes, and by eloquence ſometimes ſublime and ſometimes pathetic.

Promiſe, large promiſe is the ſoul of an Advertiſement. I remember a *Waſh-ball* that had a quality truly wonderful, it gave *an exquiſite edge to the razor*. And there are now to be ſold, *for ready money only*, ſome *Duvets for bed coverings, of down, beyond compariſon ſuperior to what is called Otter Down*, and indeed ſuch that its *many excellencies cannot be here ſet forth*. With one excellence we are made acquainted, *It is warmer than four or five blankets, and lighter than one.*

There are ſome, however, that know the prejudice of mankind in favour of modeſt ſincerity. The Vender of the *Beautifying Fluid* ſells a Lotion, that repels pimples, waſhes away freckles, ſmooths the ſkin, and plumps the fleſh, and yet, with a generous abhorrence of oſtentation, confeſſes that it will not *reſtore the bloom of fifteen to a Lady of fifty*.

The true pathos of Advertiſements muſt have ſunk deep into the heart of every man that remembers the zeal ſhewn by the Seller of the Anodyne Necklace, for the eaſe and ſafety of *poor toothing infants*, and the affection with which he warned every mother, that *ſhe would never forgive herſelf* if her infant ſhould periſh without a Necklace.

I cannot but remark to the celebrated Author who gave, in his notifications of the Camel and Dromedary, ſo many ſpecimens of the genuine ſublime, that there is now arrived another ſubject yet more worthy of his pen. *A famous Mohawk Indian Warrior who took Dieſkau the French General priſoner, dreſſed in the ſame manner with the native Indians when they go to war, with his face and body painted, with his ſcalping knife, Tom-ax, and all other implements of war: A ſight worthy the curioſity of every true Briton!* This is a very powerful deſcription, but a Critic of great refinement would ſay that it conveys rather *horror* than *terror*. An Indian dreſſed as he goes to war, may bring company together, but if he carries the ſcalping knife and tom ax, there are many true Britons that will never be perſuaded to ſee him but through a grate.

It has been remarked by the ſeverer judges, that the ſalutary ſorrow of tragick ſcenes is too ſoon effaced by the merriment of the Epilogue; the ſame inconvenience ariſes from the improper diſpoſition of Advertiſements. The nobleſt objects may be ſo aſſociated as to be made ridiculous. The Camel and Dromedary themſelves might have loſt much of their dignity between *The true Flower of Muſtard* and *The Original Daffy's Elixir*, and I could not but feel ſome indignation when I found this illuſtrious Indian Warrior immediately ſucceeded by *A freſh Parcel of Dublin Butter*.

The trade of advertiſing is now ſo near to perfection, that it is not eaſy to propoſe any improvement. But as every art ought to be exerciſed in due ſubordination to the publick good, I cannot but propoſe it as a moral queſtion to theſe maſters of the publick ear, Whether they do not ſometimes play too wantonly with our paſſions, as when the Regiſter of Lottery Tickets invites us to his ſhop by an account of the prize which he ſold laſt year; and whether the advertiſing Controverſiſts do not indulge aſperity of language without any adequate provocation; as in the diſpute about *Strops for Razors* now happily ſubſided, and in the altercation which at preſent ſubſiſts concerning *Eau de Luce*.

In an Advertiſement it is allowed to every man to ſpeak well of himſelf, but I know not why he ſhould aſſume the privilege of cenſuring his neighbour. He may proclaim his own virtue or ſkill, but ought not to exclude others from the ſame pretenſions.

Every man that advertiſes his own excellence, ſhould write with ſome conſciouſneſs of a character which dares to call the attention of the Publick. He ſhould remember that his name is to ſtand in the ſame Paper with thoſe of the King of Pruſſia, and the Emperor of Germany, and endeavour to make himſelf worthy of ſuch aſſociation.

Some regard is likewiſe to be paid to poſterity. There are men of diligence and curioſity who treaſure up the Papers of the Day merely becauſe others neglect them, and in time they will be ſcarce. When theſe collections ſhall be read in another Century, how will numberleſs contradictions be reconciled, and how ſhall fame be poſſibly diſtributed among the Taylors and Boddice-makers of the preſent Age.

Surely theſe things deſerve conſideration. It is enough for me to have hinted my deſire that theſe abuſes may be rectified, but ſuch is the ſtate of nature, that what all have the right of doing, many will attempt without ſufficient care or due qualifications.

## SHRUBS *of* PARNASSUS.

### *The* EMPTY PURSE,

*In Imitation of ſeveral* AUTHORS.

I.

WHERE now are all my ſmiling Guineas gone!
Dear GUARDIAN, fill this ſolitary Purſe.
Since the laſt Shilling left me all alone,
Each old Acquaintance ſhuns me with a curſe.

II.

Let the rich FOPLING fly where Pleaſures call,
And liſt with Joy to fair AURELIA's talk,
In vernal Ev'nings lead her up the Mall,
Or preſs her wanton in the Bird-cage Walk.

III.

For me, no more to HADDOCK's I'll repair;
No more with tranſport will I court the Stage;
Where ſtout GRIMALDI treads the paſſive Air,
And ROSCIUS charms the Critics of the Age.

IV.

I'll ſeek Retirement in ſome Garret vile, [wall,
Where Spider's Tapſtry lines the mouldring
Where hungry Bard was never ſeen to ſmile,
Save when he heard his Patron's friendly Call.

V.

There circumvented with that Fiend Deſpair,
Shall I become impetuous Paſſion's Slave.
There frantic, ſtamping ſhall I tear my Hair,
And then I'll rave: Good Gods! how I will [rave!

VI.

Wilt thou, my GUARDIAN, this ſad ſtate deplore,
In melting mood compaſſionate my Pain!
Wilt thou put Money in my Purſe once more,
And bring my truant Senſes back again!

W. W.

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## Monday, JANUARY 15.

*From the* LONDON GAZETTE.

*Peterſburg, Dec.* 5.

YESTERDAY the Empreſs was preſent at the conſecration of the chapel in Count Worenzow's new houſe, and dined there afterwards; and upon this occaſion her Imperial Majeſty was pleaſed, in the moſt gracious manner, to declare that Miniſter Great Chancellor.

*Peterſburg, Dec.* 8. Wedneſday laſt, being the anniverſary of the Empreſs's acceſſion to the throne, there was a very numerous Court in the morning, and at night her Majeſty ſupped with her life-guard: There was a ſupper likewiſe in the Great Duke's apartment for the Foreign Miniſters, and the perſons of the firſt two claſſes. Upon that occaſion her Majeſty was pleaſed to give the Blue Ribband of Ruſſia to the three Generals in chief, Soltikow, Fermor, and Brown; of which the firſt only was preſent: And the order of St. Alexander Newſki was conferred on the Lieutenant Generals, Glebow, Weieykow, and Prince of Georgia; and M. Glebow, Procureur of the Senate, had the Order of St. Anne given him by the Great Duke.

*Hamburg, Jan.* 5. Count Dohna has advanced, with the Pruſſian army under his command, through the Dutchy of Mecklenbourg into Swediſh Pomerania, and, as it is reported, had taken poſſeſſion of the town of Damgarden, after a reſiſtance of ſome hours. [*Thus far Gazette.*]

*Advices by three Mails from* Holland.

*Peterſbourg, Dec.* 8. We have advice that our army has repaſſed the Viſtula, in order to take up its winter quarters in Pruſſia, where we have magazines very well ſtocked. Twelve thouſand Coſſacks are actually upon their march through Poland in order to join the army, and 52,000 recruits will follow in a ſhort time, the operations being to begin again as ſoon as the ſeaſon will permit.

The Court hath made application to Mr. Keith, the Britiſh Miniſter, reclaiming a veſſel laden with French brandy, &c. for Count Peter Schwalof's private uſe, which was taken by an Engliſh privateer.

*Olmutz, Dec.* 18. We hear that the Pruſſian troops under General Fouquet are aſſembling with great diligence on the frontiers; and General de Ville, fearing to be intercepted or ſurprized, has thrown a numerous garriſon into Troppau, and retired to Grez, a few leagues on this ſide of that place. We are apprehenſive that the enemy have a deſign upon Troppau and Teſchen, and that, after clearing all before them in Sileſia, they will make their way into Hungary, where the Malecontents and Proteſtants ſeem but too well diſpoſed to receive them in a friendly manner. However, while we are maſters of the Paſs of Jablunckа, we hope to be able to keep the enemy out of that kingdom.

*Schwerin, Dec.* 25. Laſt night a large corps of Pruſſian troops arrived in our neighbourhood, and obliged the inhabitants to furniſh them with a quantity of proviſion and forage. They have with them a conſiderable train of artillery, and, it is ſaid, they are going to lay ſiege to Stralſund.

*Vienna, Dec.* 27. It is ſaid, that at a military conference, which was held a few days ago, Marſhal Daun propoſed a plan of operations equally advantageous for her Imperial Majeſty and her Allies; and as moſt of the Generals that were preſent approved of it, it was immediately ſent away to the Courts of France and Ruſſia for their examination and amendment. It is however agreed on all hands to open the campaign very early, the neceſſary preparations being made for that purpoſe; and the Empreſs-Queen's army actually conſiſts of 150,000 men, excluſive of the Hungarians, Croats, and foreign troops.

We have advice from Conſtantinople, that the Arabs have been twice beaten by the Ottoman troops.

*Dreſden, Dec.* 27. The States of this Electorate, and the Chamber of Finances have ſubmitted to the Propoſitions made on the part of his Pruſſian Majeſty, and are to pay ſix millions next year. The Electoral Prince has ſent a perſon of the firſt Quality to his Father, the King of Poland, to repreſent to him the neceſſity of concluding a peace, in order to prevent the total ruin of this country.

Prince Henry of Pruſſia intends to make a tour to Berlin the beginning of next month.

A kind of malignant fever rages here which carries off many, particularly the troops of the Pruſſian garriſon.

*Gotha, Dec.* 29. The Pruſſians have recently occupied ſeveral more poſts in Voigtland and Thuringia. They have a large detachment of infantry at Schalitz and Weida; and on Chriſtmas Eve a body of 600 of their Cuiraſſiers entered Langenſaltz, and laid under contribution moſt of the neighbouring places.

*Berlin, Dec.* 30. The King arrived at Breſlau the 14th inſtant in perfect health. We learn from the Elbe, that the Engliſh frigate, the Bedford, of twenty guns, arrived there the 18th inſtant, with 60,000l. ſterling in ſpecie.

*Mentz, Jan.* 4. They write from Frankfort, that on the 2d inſtant, at ten in the morning, the regiment of Naſſau preſenting themſelves as if they only wanted to paſs through the city, a detachment of the garriſon went to meet them by way of ceremony, as is uſual, and conducted them as far as Saxenhauſen gate; but inſtead of proceeding further, the ſaid regiment took poſt there, ſeized the grand guard, and likewiſe maſtered the gunners guard: Soon after, the regiments of Beauvoiſins, Rohan Rochefort, Bentheim, and Royal-deux-Ponts, came and occupied the principal places; and thus, while the inhabitants leaſt ſuſpected it, the French troops made that Imperial city the head-quarters of the Prince of Soubize.

*Hanover, Dec.* 28. Prince Ferdinand has ordered all the troops of his army to be ready to take the field by the 20th of February, in order to be before-hand with the French, who are preparing for an early campaign.

*Hague, Jan.* 2. On the 28th ult. an Officer who is ſaid to belong to the troops of this Republick, was taken up at Munſter, charged with enliſting Engliſh and Hanoverian ſoldiers into the French ſervice.

*Paris, Jan.* 5. The Miniſtry is wholly taken up in preparing for the next campaign. Our reſources are not exhauſted, as our enemies endeavour to inſinuate throughout Europe; on the contrary, our credit is increaſed by the punctuality with which we have fulfilled all our engagements. And the Bankers and Merchants who are zealous for the ſupport of the government, have offered their aſſiſtance to effectually, that the payment both of the army and navy is provided for this year, without laying any additional burthen upon the people. Nevertheleſs there is a talk of laying ſome new taxes upon ſuch commodities as the rich only make uſe of.

*Toulon, Dec.* 20. The States of Provence have advanced three millions of livres to the government, which are to be employed in building of men of war, and fitting out thoſe that lie at anchor in this port. We are actually arming and victualling 15 ſail, beſides ſix frigates, four xebeques, and two galleys.

*Genoa, Dec.* 16. According to the laſt letters from Madrid, the Court had received advice from St. Domingo, that a detachment of 500 Engliſh troops had landed at the Gulph of Darien, and ſeized on a French ſettlement (about 30 leagues from Carthagena, and 40 from Porto Bello) where they had built a fort, and for the preſent furniſhed it only with eight pieces of cannon; but, if they ſhould take it into their heads to make it ſtronger, it may ſerve to cut off the communication with Mexico and Peru.

*Madrid, Dec.* 19. While the whole kingdom is praying for his Majeſty's recovery, the grandees are intriguing and forming parties at Court, as if they daily expected his death.

*Lisbon, Dec.* 1. The 2d of next month this city will begin to be rebuilt upon a very regular and fine plan. All the houſes are to be three ſtories high, and moſt of the ſtreets forty feet ten inches wide. Great numbers of Maſons, Carpenters, and other workmen, are ſent for from all parts of the kingdom, in order to be employed in this great work; beſides which, thirteen regiments, and other troops that are coming from the frontiers, are to give their aſſiſtance.

Some Jews of Barbary have offered, that if permiſſion be given them to ſettle in one of our ſea ports, they will at all times ſupply the ſtate with ſuch quantities of corn, cattle, and proviſions of all kinds, that the price ſhall always be lower than at preſent.

### AMERICA.

*New-York, Nov.* 20. Col. Schuyler, Dr. Stukes, Capt. Martin, and Capt. Putnam, with an equal number of priſoners to thoſe taken at Cadaraqui, are returned to Albany from Canada; General Abercrombie is expected in town this day; and Gen. Stanwix and Col. Prevoſt are going home.

A Proclamation is iſſued by the Governor of Halifax, importing, That as (by the late ſucceſs of his Majeſty's arms in the reduction of Cape-Breton, and its dependencies, as alſo in the entire deſtruction of Gaſpey, Meremichi, and other French ſettlements, ſituated on the Gulph of St. Lawrence, and on St. John's River, in the Bay of Fundy,) the enemy (who have formerly harraſſed the province of Nova Scotia, and much obſtructed it in its progreſs) have been compelled to retire and take refuge in Canada, a favourable opportunity is thereby left for the peopling and cultivating, as well the lands vacated by the French, as every other part of that valuable province. He therefore declares, that

he will be ready to receive any propoſals that may be hereafter made to him for effectually ſettling the ſaid vacated or other lands in that province; 100,000 acres of which produce wheat, rye, barley, oats, hemp, flax, &c. which never need manufacturing, as no part has failed of crops theſe hundred years. Another 100,000 acres are cleared, and ſtocked with Engliſh graſs, planted with orchards, gardens, &c. The timber on the whole is beech, black birch, aſh, oak, pine, fir, &c. The lands are ſo intermixed, that every ſingle Farmer may have a proportionable quantity of plow-land, graſs-land, and wood-land; and they are all ſituated about the Bay of Fundy, upon rivers navigable for ſhips of burthen.

Governor Lawrence of Halifax in Nova-Scotia, and Adm. Durell, who is to winter there with ſeveral of his Majeſty's ſhips of war, have given aſſurance, that all coaſters and others, trading thither with freſh proviſions, &c. ſhall not only be protected from being preſſed, but ſhall receive all manner of countenance.

A ſchooner was taken by the Prince Edward frigate, M. Chatelau, named the Sally, Capt. John Baddely, of and for South Carolina, from this port; they took out her flour and bread, but left her rum; M. Chatelau told Baddeley he had no occaſion for it, and ranſomed his veſſel for 160l. This is the 13th veſſel taken by Chatelau, five of which he burnt. By all accounts he uſes his captives with great kindneſs; and if he chances to take a veſſel from the Weſt Indies, he, with much humour, tells the Captain, 'Why did you not keep out of my way? I want 'proviſion veſſels, but ſince you have come 'acroſs me, I muſt make a bonfire of your veſſel and cargo.' He accordingly burnt five or ſix Weſt Indiamen; and thoſe laden with proviſions he either ſent off for a French port or burnt their hulls after he put the commodities on board his own ſhip. The Hunter ſnow of war and Hunter privateer ſailed a day or two ago in queſt of her.

On Wedneſday laſt was ſent in here the ſhip St. Jacques, a Letter of Marque, Monſ. Jean Baptiſta De Liſle, Commander, mounting 14 ſix-pounders, but had ports for 20, and had 51 men; ſhe is quite new, came from Bourdeaux to Canada, from which place ſhe was bound for Cape François, and was taken October the 12th, by the Oliver Cromwell privateer, Capt. Nicoll, of this port, without any engagement, ſhe taking the privateer to be a King's ſhip. She ſails extremely faſt. A day or two before the St. Jacques met the Oliver Cromwell, ſhe had an engagement with two St. Kit's privateers for ſome time; and altho' they ſhot away her main-maſt, yet they did not venture to board her, therefore they very juſtly loſt her.

On Thurſday returned from a cruize in the gulph of St. Lawrence, the privateer brig Columbine, Capt. Lane, of this port, and brought in a French ſnow, called the Margaretta, which ſhe cut out of the Straits of Belliſle, October 10, laden with fiſh and oil, intended for Old France.

Capt. Lane reports, that ſome few days before he went into the harbour and ſeized the ſnow, in the night-time he parted with his conſort, the privateer brig York, under Capt. Doran, and has not ſeen him ſince. And that after he had got on board the ſnow, hearing ſhe was waiting for a quantity of fur to take on board, with a number of his men he went on ſhore, and being diſappointed of the fur, ſet fire to their houſes and fiſh flakes, and ſunk and deſtroyed all their boats.

*Philadelphia, Nov.* 23. They have advice at Lancaſter, that General Forbes did not leave Loyal Hanning till the 13th inſtant; but that ſome advance poſts had gone off before him.

*Extract of a letter from the Oneida Carrying-Place, Oct.* 13.

"The Grand Sachem of the Oneida Indians was with us at the taking of Frontenac; he was one of the moſt Chriſtian Indians I ever ſaw in my life, conſtantly at prayer, talking of Heaven and a future ſtate, and ſaid, if we go on praying the land would be ours, and he would help us all that he could. Friday laſt he took his leave of us, and ſaid, if he heard of any thing he would let us know it: At one o'clock he, with three others, bid us farewell, but before they got half a mile from our encampment, he was ſhot dead, one was taken, and the other two got in: The Captains being alarmed, went out, and found the poor King ſcalped, and brought him into the fort, but could not come up with the enemy: The General ordered a coffin to be made for him, and gave his wife white linen to lay him out in; and on Saturday in the afternoon he was decently buried in the North-Weſt Baſtion, three cannons fired over him, and the Indians performed their ceremonies by drinking of wine; the Oneidas are determined to have ſatisfaction for ſo great a loſs. The ſame afternoon an Indian who belonged to Major Ingerſol, and who was taken at Lake George, 1757, came in, having made his eſcape from the party that killed the King; he ſays, he was carried to Canada and has lived with the Indians ever ſince; that the party conſiſted of 100, and only five Frenchmen: That they could have killed ſeveral white men, but did not want to do it, as they had got the perſon they wanted."

## LONDON,

Information hath been ſent to the Admiralty Office, that on the 2d inſt. the ſhip St. Vincent Ferrer, burthen 110 tons, William Mora, maſter, the property of Hari Galup of Barcelona, bound from Palma in the Iſland of Majorca to London, was ſtranded on the back of the Iſle of Wight, and a ſmall part of the cargo ſaved; as alſo part of the furniture and rigging of the ſhip.

Information hath alſo been ſent to the ſaid office, that on the 31ſt of December laſt, the ſhip St. Peter, Joſeph Mendietta, maſter, burthen 100 tons, laden with raiſins and olives, and bound from Seville and St. Lucar for London, was drove aſhore at Lee Neſs near Farleight, and broke to pieces, and all the cargo, except 264 kegs and three jars of olives and capers, and 80 frails of raiſins, is loſt. *Gazette.*

The Union, Robinſon, from Riga to Hull, foundered off Gothland.

The Earl of Loudon, Liſk, from London for Halifax, is carried into Dunkirk.

The Clarming Betty, Diſcol, from Corke to St. Kit's, is taken and carried into Guardaloupe.

Letters from Copenhagen and other ports of Denmark adviſe, that ſeveral new men of war and frigates are building there with the utmoſt diligence.

They write from Copenhagen of the 30th ult. that three Swediſh frigates paſſed by there, going to the North Sea in queſt of ſome privateers from Embden under Pruſſian colours.

It is ſaid by ſome Captains of ſhips lately arrived from Genoa, that the King of Sardinia has ordered his troops to be completed by next ſpring, and that it was ſaid he would ſoon make a claim of ſome territories in poſſeſſion of a neighbouring power, which will not be agreeable either to the houſe of Auſtria or Bourbon.

Some private letters from Stettin give an account that the Pruſſians have inveſted Stralſund, where there is a garriſon of 8 or 10,000 men, and 200 guns mounted on the ramparts, and that the garriſon is determined to defend the place to the laſt extremity.

We hear the following Gentlemen are promoted to the rank of Admirals; Capt. Elliot Smith, Capt. Corniſh, Capt. Godſy, and Capt. Smith Callis.

Some tranſports are ſailed for the river Medway, to take military ſtores on board from Chatham, and ſome troops in that neighbourhood are alſo to be embarked there.

Three or four troops of Light Horſe have lately received orders to hold themſelves ready for embarkation upon the ſhorteſt notice after the firſt day of next month.

The Truſtees of the Lecture founded by the Hon. Robert Boyle, Eſq; have appointed the ſame to be preached this and the two ſucceſſive years in St. James's Church, Weſtminſter, by the Rev. Dr. Moſs, Rector thereof, and Archdeacon of Colcheſter. The days of preaching the Lecture are the firſt Mondays before noon in the months of October, November, December, January, February, March, April, May; but as Dr. Moſs was not appointed in time to begin the Lecture before New-Year's day, they will this year be preached the firſt Monday in February, and the next ſix months.

The following outrage was perpetrated, on the 30th day of November laſt, in Ireland:

In the dead time of the night, ſeveral perſons to the number of thirteen, diſguiſed, with their faces blacked, and armed with fire-arms, broke open the dwelling houſe of Honor Bohane, at Ringham, in the Barony of Courcy, and county of Cork, widow, and forcibly took her daughter Honor Bohane, ſpinſter, out of her bed in the ſaid houſe, and carried her acroſs a horſe, without any cloaths or covering except her ſhift, to the houſe of Darby Cullinane, of Garrydruigg, in the ſaid county of Cork, Farmer, where ſhe was raviſhed by Timothy Murphy, of Raherroon, in the ſaid county, Labourer, with the aid and aſſiſtance of Daniel Keoghane, of Tullyland, in the ſaid county, Blackſmith: for the apprehending of whom a proclamation is iſſued out by the Lords Juſtices of that kingdom, with a reward of fifty pounds.

On Wedneſday night a barn at Cray in Kent was blown down, whereby three poor travellers who took ſhelter there, were killed.

On Friday night, about eleven o'clock, a fire broke out at a houſe adjoining to the Logwood Mill near Whitechapel church, which communicating itſelf to the Mill, in a ſhort time conſumed both houſe and mill, together with ſeveral ſmall houſes.

Laſt Wedneſday evening Dr. Naſh, of Seven-Oaks, in Kent, was ſtopped in his poſt chariot in the new road between Newington-Butts and Kent-ſtreet road, by a ſingle highwayman well mounted, who robbed him of his purſe and about five pounds in money.

Laſt Thurſday a boy about thirteen years of age was ſtopt in a Butcher's ſhop in ſtealing ſome meat, when he was carried before John Fielding, Eſq; before whom he diſcovered fourteen others, from fourteen to ſixteen years of age, who at night-time concealed themſelves in the Glaſs-houſes, and in the day pilfered from the Keys and out of Shops. The ſame night a warrant was granted to apprehend them, and the Conſtables took twelve ſtout boys, moſt of them entirely friendleſs, and who unanimouſly deſired to be ſent to ſea.

Laſt Thurſday, at ten at night, the General Quarter Seſſion of the Peace for Surry, ended at St. Margaret's Hill, Sir William Richardſon, Knt. Chairman, when the following perſons were ſentenced to be tranſported for ſeven years, viz. John Brown, James Kitſen, Henry Price, George Williams, and Edward Chiſſeldon.

Thomas Jennings, a Pix-maker, was tried and found guilty, for aſſaulting and cruelly uſing Ann Townſend his apprentice, by running pins into her cheeks, arms, thighs, &c. confining her in a cold garret, and feeding her on bread and water, &c. The Court deferred paſſing ſentence till the adjournment of the Seſſion, which will be on the 7th of February.

## Tuesday, January 16.

*Dreſden, Dec. 24.*

M. de Borcke, the King of Pruſſia's Miniſter, had reſolved that the States of the country ſhould pay his Majeſty, for the year enſuing, the ſum of 8,000,000 of crowns as the publick revenue of that Electorate; but at conferences held on that occaſion between the Miniſter and the Deputies, it was moderated to 6,000,000, to be paid by the States, except 1,200,000 crowns to be paid by the Chamber of Finances. The States having maturely deliberated on the 22d upon the affair with the Counſellors, Poick and Lindeman declared that they could not conſent to ſuch a regulation; upon which the Pruſſian Directory at war ordered a ſeal to be ſet on the chamber, and the two Counſellors to be arreſted, in order to be carried to Magdebourg in twice 24 hours. One of the principal reaſons which hindered the Counſellors of the Finances from ſubſcribing to the convention, was the reſolution taken to cut down and ſell the trees of the foreſts of Saxony ſituated along the river Elbe, from which the Chamber draws a great part of it revenues.

Such was the difference when the Counſellors of the Chamber of Finances and Demeſnes thinking proper to enter into an accommodation, engaged to furniſh 1,200,000 Dutch florins for the enſuing year. The ſame day the ſeal was taken off, and the Chamber opened. Counſellors Poick and Lindemann were alſo ſet at liberty. And at the repreſentations of the Chamber the ſale of the foreſts, commonly called Dreſden heaths, was put off till a freſh order from the King.

*Stutgard, Dec. 31.* It is generally ſaid that our troops which ſerved laſt year in the French army under the Prince de Soubiſe, will not ſerve there again; and that the Duke our Sovereign will augment his forces to 15 or 16,000 men, and in caſe the war continues will command them in perſon, and employ them as the circumſtances of affairs ſhall require.

*Ratiſbon, Dec. 28.* There is great murmuring at Nuremberg and other towns in Franconia, on account of what they are compelled to furniſh to the Auſtrian troops, and thoſe of the Empire, which are quartered upon them.

*Amſterdam, Jan. 1.* The number of burials in this city this year was 7189 (which is 900 leſs than the year before) chriſtenings 4270, weddings 2417, veſſels arrived in the Texel 1326.

### LONDON.

By a letter found on board a French ſhip, lately taken, bound from Quebec to France, there is advice, that the French had abandoned Fort du Queſne on the 30th of October, on account of the great want of proviſions occaſioned by the loſs of Frontenac, from whence they uſed to be ſupplied; and that the harveſt has proved ſo ſhort in Canada, that if they are not ſpeedily ſupplied with proviſions from Old France, many of the inhabitants muſt periſh.

We are well aſſured, that the Princeſs of Orange is not dead; on the contrary, that ſhe appeared in public on New-Year's Day, and received the uſual compliments of the Nobility, foreign Miniſters, and Deputies, on that occaſion. It is, however, certain that ſhe is but in a very indifferent ſtate of health; that her diſorder, which is dropſical, is thought to be attended with very dangerous ſymptoms; and that there are but very little hopes of her ſurviving the preſent troubles.

By private letters from Munſter we are informed, that the Dutch Officer taken up at that place as a ſpy, was diſcovered by the vigilance of the chief Magiſtrate; and that when he was in cuſtody in the Officers Guard Chamber, in order to eſcape he jumped out of the window, leaving his coat with an Engliſh Officer who endeavoured to prevent his eſcape; he then got down the rampart and ſwam acroſs the *foſſe*, but was ſtopped by one of the piquet guards, whoſe ſword he ſnatched from his ſcabbard in the ſcuffle, and wounded him in the face; but the centry at length overpowered him, and took him back to the Officers Guard Chamber; and he had juſt received ſentence to be hang'd when theſe letters came away.

A ſhort time ſince an edict was publiſhed at Leghorn, wherein the Emperor offers divers privileges and immunities to all perſons, whether Merchants or others, natives or foreigners, who ſhall come and ſettle in the new ſuburb which has lately been added to that city.

The Pruſſians, ſince their arrival at Voigtland, have laid the county of Reuſs under contribution, to pay 250,000 crowns, and furniſh 800 recruits.

The Baſon and Harbour of Dunkirk are now ſo far compleated and improved, that they can build ſixty-four gun ſhips, which are larger than any they could build, when that place was in its greateſt ſtrength.

The number of burials laſt year in Paris was 21,120; chriſtenings 19,369; marriages 4089; foundlings 4969.

It is ſaid that draughts are to be made of men and horſes, from the different regiments of dragoons in England, towards completing thoſe in Germany.

The following are ſaid to be liſts of the two fleets which are going to North America and the Eaſt Indies.

AMERICA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Shrewſbury | guns 64 | Royal William | guns 80 |
| Warſpite | 80 | Conqueror | 74 |
| Alcide | 74 | Intrepid | 64 |
| Medway | 64 | Seahorſe | 20 |
| Stirlingcaſtle | 74 | Diana | 36 |
| Dublin | 74 | Racehorſe fireſhip | 20 |
| Orford | 74 | Strombolo fireſhip | 18 |
| Northumberland | 74 | Cormorant | 18 |
| Somerſet | 74 | Veſuvius fireſhip | 18 |
| Neptune | 90 | Baltimore bomb | 16 |
| Terrible | 74 | Pelican bomb | 18 |

EAST-INDIES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lenox | guns 74 | Falmouth | guns 60 |
| York | 70 | Falkland | 60 |
| Duc d'Acquitaine | 60 | Trident | 64 |
| Anſon | 60 | St. Hellena | 36 |

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint Capt. Eyre Coote, of Col. Adlercron's regiment, to be Lieutenant Colonel, Commandant of the battalion going to the Eaſt-Indies.

In a letter from an officer at Bengal in the Eaſt-Indies, dated March laſt, is the following paragraph, viz.

"In the month of Sept. 1757, we were alarmed with the arrival of ten ſail of French ſhips in Pondicherry road, which brought the regiment of Lorrain; and after landing it, returned again to the Iſland of Mauritius (near Madagaſcar) where it is ſaid are the regiments of Lally and Berry. If theſe arrive on this coaſt, our ſettlements will be in great danger except Madraſs, which, through the indefatigable care of Mr. Pigot, our Governor, is now in a good ſtate of defence; and as we have a ſuperior fleet to any the enemy has in India, reinforcements, with ammunition, proviſions, &c. could be thrown in at pleaſure. The French are quite inactive on the coaſt, tho' they are much ſuperior to us in numbers, which makes ſome people imagine they meditate ſome grand ſtroke: However, we are in hopes that Admiral Pocock and Commodore Stevens will join their fleets, and intercept (for they are ſtrong enough to do it) the French fleet, which is but inconſiderable, if we do not reckon their Indiamen, which will no doubt be crowded with men."

The Tiger, Thomas, from Briſtol to the Weſt Indies, which was taken by the Moors and carried into Sallee, has been releaſed, and is ſince arrived at Barbadoes.

The Peggy, Forman, from South-Carolina to Liſbon, is taken and carried into Vigo.

The Seaford, Miller, is arrived at Londonderry from Philadelphia. In her paſſage ſhe took up the crew of the Jones, Black, from Briſtol for Boſton, which foundered the 12th ult. on the coaſt of Newfoundland.

A Gentleman in the county of Galway in Ireland, hath kept at his own expence, for above thirty years paſt, eighteen poor children, whom he compleatly cloaths, and gives them their education in reading, writing and arithmetick, at the expence of only twelve pounds a year, which is a leſs coſt than a ſmall pack of hounds. If this worthy example were imitated, what ſervice might be done in the remote parts of this kingdom.

Saturday morning arrived at her moorings at Tower Wharf, his Majeſty's armed cutter, the Duke William; and have brought up three more Pirates, who were carried to the Marſhalſea.

Yeſterday ſix Pirates from Suſſex were brought under a guard of Soldiers, and confined in the Marſhalſea Priſon, upon the oath of their accomplices, having piratically plundered a Daniſh ſhip ſome time ſince, which had on board the Marquis Pignatelli, Ambaſſador Extraordinary from his Catholick Majeſty to the Court of Denmark.

Yeſterday at the Seſſions at Guildhall, two lads were tried for aſſaulting the Conſtable and Watchmen ſome time ſince in the Old Bailey; and, after a long hearing, they were found guilty, and each ſentenced to remain three months in priſon, to pay a fine of one ſhilling, and to find ſecurity for their good behaviour for ſix months.

## Wednesday, January 17.

*From the* London Gazette.

*Liſbon, Dec. 30.*

A Moſt dangerous and wicked conſpiracy againſt the life of his Moſt Faithful Majeſty, having been happily diſcovered, a conſiderable number of perſons have been arreſted by the King's order, of whom the following are the principal, viz.

Duke de Aveiro,
Marquis of Tavora, father,
Marquis of Tavora, ſon,
Joſeph Maria, ſon of the ſaid Marquis,
Joſeph Maria, brother of the ſaid Marquis,
The Count de Attouguia,
Manuel de Tavora,
Marquis de Alloria,
Don Manuel de Souza,
Nuno de Tavora,
John de Tavora,
With all their families.

A Placart has been publiſhed, in which the King makes known his moſt providential eſcape on the third of September laſt, when he was attacked, at eleven o'clock at night, near the Palace, by three of the conſpirators, armed with three blunderbuſſes, loaded with large ſhot; one of the blunderbuſſes miſſed fire, but the others made two large holes in the back of the carriage the King was in, and wounded him in the arm, of which his Majeſty is now happily recovered, without the leaſt hurt remaining.

The ſame Placart promiſes certain honours and rewards for the diſcovery of any of the criminals, with a pardon to any of the accomplices, except the Principals.

His Moſt Faithful Majeſty has reſumed the Government of his kingdom. [*Thus far Gazette.*

*Dantzick, Dec.* 23. The poſt-boy who brings the letters hither from Berlin and Hamburgh was ſtopt laſt Monday near Oliva by ſome Ruſſian ſoldiers, who, after ſearching his portmanteau and opening ſeveral packets, left him to purſue his route. Heavy complaints have been made on this head to General Fermor.

*Hanover, Dec.* 28. Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, who will have his head quarters all the winter at Munſter, was ſeized with an inflammatory defluxion in his breaſt; but it did not hinder him from buſineſs; and he is now perfectly recovered. The Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick remains at Paderborn; where he often goes to church to hear the Suffragan Count of Gondola, of whoſe ſermons he is very fond. We are making vigorous efforts to make head on every ſide, though the country is greatly exhauſted. Beſides the ſums which were exacted from the States of the ſeveral Principalities, and thoſe which were paid out of the King's domains, amounting to ſeveral millions of rixdollars, what we have ſuffered by the French amounted in March laſt to upwards of 723,500l. ſterling.

*Mentz, Dec* 24. The Contingents of Ratiſbon, Saltzbourg and Paſſau, are gone into winter-quarters at Amberg; but as the Pruſſians are already in poſſeſſion of the important poſts of Reichenbach and Plauen, there is ſcarcely any thing to ſtop their progreſs even to the frontiers of the Upper Palatinate.

*Ratiſbon, Dec.* 28. We had for ſome time flattered ourſelves, that the affair of the guardianſhip of the young Duke of Saxe Weymar would have been ſettled to the ſatisfaction of all the parties concerned, but the Aulic Council has juſt iſſued a new Concluſum, which cannot but be attended with the moſt fatal conſequences; inaſmuch as the Emperor, notwithſtanding all the repreſentations that have been made to engage his Imperial Majeſty to cauſe the Will of the late Duke to be executed, has again appointed the King of Poland, Elector of Saxony, to be Guardian to the Minor Prince. The forces the King of Denmark is aſſembling afford matter of ſpeculation, and many will have it that this Prince will join the King of Pruſſia, unleſs the Emperor repeals the above decree.

*Amſterdam, Dec.* 31. The patience of our Merchants is quite exhauſted by the depredations of the Engliſh. We can no longer withſtand their ſollicitations to ſupport them. It appears by an exact eſtimate, that our loſs amounts already to 25,000,000 of florins. It is ſcarce to be doubted that the Engliſh are determined to put an end to our trade. A violent malady requires a violent remedy. Accordingly it is aſſured, that tho' it was reſolved to make it a point of honour, that the augmentation of our land-forces ſhould go hand in hand with the equipping of a fleet, the latter is to be ſoon proceeded upon, and the Regencies of the trading towns have determined to give protection to their commerce.

*Hague, Dec.* 29. Notwithſtanding all the pains taken by a very powerful Party, it is confidently aſſerted, that the augmentation of our land-forces will not take place; and that, on the other hand, the equipping of twenty-five ſhips of war was yeſterday reſolved on in the Aſſembly of the States of Holland; who, tho' the four inland provinces perſiſt in their oppoſition, have decided in the affirmative; which they may do, according to the IVth article of the act of Union, by which each particular Province may arm for its own ſafety in caſe of danger.

*Hague, Jan.* 1. Thurſday the States of Holland and Weſt Friſeland reſumed their deliberations. Friday morning, the Deputies of the Admiralties delivered to them in writing their opinion with regard to the protection that ought immediately to be granted to our trade and navigation. It was whiſpered, that the Admiralties were of opinion, that 25 ſhips of war ought to be fitted out: but we know now, they propoſe the equipping of 18 only; and that the ſhips already in commiſſion ſhould continue to ſerve; ſo that, according to this regulation, the State, after the augmentation is made, will have in all 30 ſhips of war. This armament will be made in concert with the Provinces of Zealand and Friſeland, and the expence of it defrayed by thoſe two Provinces, in conjunction with Holland, in caſe the inland Provinces ſhould ſtill refuſe to conſent to it. After receiving this important paper, the Aſſembly of the States of Holland ſeparated; and the Deputies of the towns went home, to receive final inſtructions: and we make no doubt, that in leſs than a fortnight the opinion of the Admiralties will be agreed to, and have its full effect.

It is confidently aſſerted, that the towns that moſt eagerly oppoſed this equipment, and warmly inſiſted on an augmentation of our land-forces at the ſame time, are now become very moderate, and will not oppoſe the opinion of the Admiralties. Nevertheleſs, the Engliſh Party bears up againſt all theſe difficulties, and is indefatigable in ſearching for obſtacles to overturn a project which they cannot look upon with indifference.

*Marſeilles, Dec.* 18. Within the laſt year 2840 ſhips have entered our port; of which 125 were from the Levant; 66 from the coaſts of Barbary; 15 from Malta; 161 from Naples, and the Iſles of Sicily; 8 from Venice; 1 from Raguſa; 16 from the Eccleſiaſtical State; 21 from Tuſcany; 312 from Genoa; 88 from the ports of the King of Sardinia; 50 from Minorca; 278 from Spain; 2 from Hamburgh; 4 from Portugal; 7 from Ponent; 15 from Holland; 13 from Sweden; 10 from Denmark; 4 from Martinico; and 31 from Corſica. And 5 Engliſh prizes have alſo been brought in this year.

*Breſt, Dec.* 24. M. de Bompart's ſquadron is ſtill detained in our roads by contrary winds. This ſquadron is deſtined to convoy ſome tranſport veſſels and frigates to a certain latitude, and is afterwards to ſail to our colonies beyond ſea, from thence it is to ſteer northward in order to go to Canada, and help to repair our affairs in thoſe parts; while we keep the Engliſh in play with the formidable fleet we propoſe to have here next ſpring.

## LONDON.

It is ſaid that a Convention was, laſt ſummer, concluded between the King of Pruſſia and the Prince of Poland (who had actually ſigned it) by which the King of Pruſſia was to keep ſome fortreſſes of Saxony while the war laſted. But this Convention being ſent to Warſaw, to be approved of by the King, it was ſet aſide by Count Bruhl; upon which followed the devaſtation of his palaces.

A letter from Holland adviſes, that the armies of the Empreſs-Queen have hitherto been paid very exactly; but that the caſe is very different in thoſe of France. Upwards of three millions of livres are owing to the Contractors that ſupply the hoſpitals; and for want of the ſum of 1,400,000 livres, an exchange of priſoners cannot be made with the Hanoverians.

A paper has been affixed to ſeveral of the public edifices in Ratiſbon, ſignifying, that the ſurpriſal of Frankfort and Liege will naturally and neceſſarily induce the Pruſſians and their Allies to make themſelves maſters in the like manner of other places, which may poſſibly end, on the making a Peace, in ſubverting the liberty of the free cities, which muſt ruin the trade, and with it the freedom and proſperity of Germany. This has occaſioned great ſpeculation in the Dyet.

The court of Spain has given orders for equipping nine men of war, to fetch the King of the Two Sicilies to take the Regency on him during the indiſpoſition of the King his brother.

They write from France, that a body of 60,000 men is forming out of the invalids, to be employed to guard the coaſt of that kingdom.

They did not begin to pay the workmen in the arſenal of Toulon for the month of January 1758, till the 10th of laſt December.

*Extract of a letter from Samuel White, Eſq; the Britiſh Conſul at Vigo, dated Dec.* 17.

"We have been pretty quiet for ſome months paſt on the coaſt of Galicia and Portugal, having not been moleſted by French privateers: But now they begin to viſit us again, and I fear we ſhall ſwarm with that vermin, as we did two years ago. A row-boat with a lute ſtern, came lately on our coaſt, picked up an Engliſh brig, and carried her off. I could not hear what ſhe was, nor any farther particulars about her. And four days ago came in here another French privateer called La Favorite, Capt. Saurnel, who, on the 27th ult. between Cape Ortugal and Cape Finiſterre, fell in with an Engliſh brig, pink-ſtern, about 100 tons burthen, boarded her, and found only two Genoeſe on board; and ſeeing the veſſel all bloody on the deck, and in the cabbin finding that all the papers had been thrown overboard, directly ſuſpected they had murdered the Captain and crew; and taxing them with the fact, they confeſſed that they had killed the Captain, his ſon, and every ſoul, being ſeven in all. The cruel way they perpetrated this maſſacre was as follows: Each of theſe villains was in different watches, one in the Maſter's, the other in the Mate's. He that was in the Mate's watch went down with them to ſleep, and waited till he found them all faſt aſleep, then cut all their throats, and ſtabbed them in ſeveral parts of the body, and left them all dead. The Captain being on the deck, knew nothing of all this. This fellow then came upon deck, and told his comrade what he had done below: Upon which they both at once fell on the Captain, and cleaved him down with a hatchet; being not quite dead, they finiſhed him with a muſket; and the man at the helm, they cut in two; and ſo made an end of them all but the Captain's ſon, who was left three days crying for his father. The third day they ſaid, that as he ſqualled like a cat, they would diſpatch him likewiſe; ſo they cut the child in two. The veſſel is ſent to Bayeux in France with theſe two villains in her. She was, they ſay, the Peggy, Capt. Forman; was coming from Caroſina to Liſbon, and had got within 60 leagues of the rock of Liſbon when this horrid barbarity was perpetrated. This is the Captain of the aforeſaid privateer's declaration to the Conſul at Vigo, and ſays it is what the villains confeſſed to him on board the brig."

By a letter from on board the Britannia cartel, which arrived with the Triton, the 12th inſtant at Dover, we are informed, that they arrived at Calais the 31ſt ult. with 115 priſoners on board the Britannia, and 138 in the Triton, and had the ſame number of Engliſh in return; they were ordered to the Downs, but were forced by the Engliſh priſoners into Dover. The letter further mentions, that at Dunkirk they are fitting out with all expedition the Hermione frigate of 36 guns, the Denoye of 38, and the Marſhal Belleiſle of 44, which belongs now to the King of France; they will all be ſoon ready for ſea. About a week ago a prize was loſt four leagues to the weſt of Calais, laden with ſalt proviſions; there were eight French and three Engliſhmen on board, who all periſhed. She, with five more, had been taken that day by a cutter privateer of ſix guns, and four ſwivels: Alſo that a cutter privateer had brought into Dover that morning a French brigantine, taken to the weſtward of Calais.

## Thursday, January 18.

*Dantzick, Dec. 20.*

THE Empreſs of Ruſſia hath ſent the order of St. Andrew to General Fermor and General Brown. The latter was ſo mangled at the battle of Zorndorff, that it is thought he will never be able to ſerve again.

*Vienna, Dec. 25.* A few days ago a general Search Warrant being iſſued by the Court, all who were found in the city or ſuburbs unable to give a good account of themſelves, were ſwept off. They amounted to near 4000. Thoſe who were fit to bear arms were ſent to different regiments. The others will be employed in the magazines, in repairing fortifications, and other works attending marches and encampments. As to the women and girls, ſome are to be ſent to reform in the houſes of correction; others will be employed in ſpinning, knitting, ſewing, making ſhirts, ſpatterdaſhes, knapſacks, &c. Several footmen, who were ſurprized on this occaſion in places of bad fame, made their eſcape to the neighbouring villages; but the perſons employed to raiſe the recruits which the States of the Archdutchy are bound to furniſh, getting ſcent of them, they will be forced to expiate their debaucheries by ſubmitting to military diſcipline while the war laſts.

*Hanover, Dec. 26.* Our army is to be new-cloathed in the ſpring. The cloaths will be made in the faſhion of the Pruſſian army; but there will be fewer buttons, and no ſtraps. This will be a conſiderable ſaving upon the whole; and more convenient to the men, as their cloathing will be lighter.

LONDON.

We are informed that Marſhal Contades is recalled from commanding the French army in Germany, and that it is given to Prince Soubize, and M. Chevert is to ſerve under him.

An offenſive and defenſive treaty of alliance between his Britannic Majeſty and the Kings of Pruſſia and Sardinia, is ſaid to be negotiating, by which the latter is to employ 50,000 men.

The public may depend upon it, that the Generals who are to command in the intended expedition, for which tranſports are already ordered to rendezvous at Portſmouth, accepted the command with the higheſt cheerfulneſs, and declared they were ready to ſerve their King and Country in whatever part of the Globe his Majeſty was pleaſed to commiſſion them.

The Charming, Rachael, Cunningham, from New York to Liverpool, retaken by Admiral Boſcawen's ſquadron ſome time ago, and carried into Louiſbourg, and ſince brought to Plymouth, is again taken coming from Plymouth, and carried into Dunkirk.

The Drake, ———, from St. Domingo, is taken by the Bellona privateer, and carried into Guernſey.

The Lydia, Fea, from South Carolina, laſt from Cowes, was taken a few days ago off Beachy-head by a French privateer.

The Swergy, a Swediſh ſhip, Iſaac Lundburg, Commander, is loſt near Nycoping, bound to Stockholm from St. Ubes; the ſhip's crew were three days on the wreck before they were relieved.

They write from Amſterdam that an Engliſh ſloop, name unknown, from Rotterdam bound to England, was ſtranded the 3d inſtant in the Texel, and only one man ſaved.

The Betſey, Murphy, from St. Chriſtopher's, laſt from Cork, is loſt near Neath, in Briſtol Channel.

The Joſeph Hinckſman, from Dartmouth to Corke, is loſt on the coaſt of Ireland.

This day was held a General Court of the Eaſt-India Company, in which ſeveral important queſtions were propoſed reſpecting the management, and carried in favour of the Directors by a vaſt majority.

## Friday, January 19.

SCOTLAND.

*Edinburgh, Jan. 9.*

A Letter received here makes mention of ſeveral large ſhips, ſuppoſed to be French, being drove aſhore in a gale of wind, and loſt on the coaſt of Barbary. It is ſaid, they are part of a ſquadron that lately ſailed from Breſt for Africa.

LONDON.

Yeſterday about twelve o'clock came advice, that the Earl of Halifax packet was arrived at Falmouth from New York, and brings a certain account, that on the 26th of November, the French at Fort Du Queſne, on the approach of General Forbes, abandoned the place, after having blown up, burnt, and deſtroyed every thing they could.

Tueſday both Houſes of Parliament met, according to their adjournment.

The following Members took their places in the Houſe of Commons:

Sir Geo. Saville, Bart. for the county of York.
Sir John St. Aubin, Bart. for Lanceſton.
Sir W. Peere Williams, Bart. for Shoreham.
Thomas Sewell, Eſq; for Harwich.
——— Warren, Eſq; for Lancaſter.

They write from Hanover that the troops of Saxe-Gotha in the pay of Great Britain, which made the two laſt campaigns in the Allied Army, have been given by their Maſter to Hanover; and have been new cloathed in the Hanoverian uniform, after taking an oath of allegiance to his Majeſty, as Elector of Hanover.

We hear that Commiſſioners are appointed to ſettle and determine the complaints of the Dutch Merchants, in relation to the captures of Dutch ſhips by Engliſh privateers.

A medal is ordered to be ſtruck upon the conqueſt of Louiſbough, which is to be preſented to the principal Commanders by land and ſea, who were at the reduction of that important place.

Tueſday Mr. Alderman Aliſop appointed Mr. James Kettilby Deputy of Coleman-ſtreet-ward.

We hear that each of our men of war, for the future, will carry a fire-engine on board.

Tueſday a contract was made at the Victualling-office, for a large quantity of raiſins, for the ſervice of his Majeſty's ſhips of war.

Monday was launched, at Mr. Perry's dock at Blackwall, in the preſence of ſeveral perſons of diſtinction, a new ſhip, called La Ferme, mounting 64 guns. The whole was happily executed without any accident, and was attended by thouſands of ſpectators.

As an inſtance of the luxuriancy in vegetation of ſome plants this laſt ſummer, the following account of a radiſh now in the poſſeſſion of Roger North, Eſq; of Rougham in Norfolk, may merit attention: The diameter of the ſpread of the leaves croſs the tuft or top meaſured three feet eleven inches; the length of the root is two feet ſix inches and a half; the girt near the top of the root twenty inches and a half; at the bottom ten inches; and the whole plant when freſh, weighed ſixteen pounds four ounces. This grew in the garden of Mr. William Davy, of Inglethorp in Norfolk.

On Monday laſt, about three o'clock in the afternoon, a Gentleman belonging to the Bank, was attacked by two footpads near Stevenage in Hertfordſhire; one caught hold of the bridle of his horſe, while the other knock'd him down; the Gentleman recovering himſelf, ſeiz'd one of the villains, took the ſtick out of his hand, and knock'd him down; but receiving at the ſame time a violent blow from the other, which brought him to the ground, they, after wounding him in ſeveral places in a deſperate manner, took from him his watch, five guineas in gold, and then made off. Immediately after a Gentleman came by in a poſt-chariot with two ſervants arm'd, he deſired the Gentleman to lend him one of his ſervant's horſes and piſtols to purſue them, but was refuſed, or in all probability would have taken them.

On Friday morning, between the hours of four and five, as Alex. Stephenſon, Waterman, was croſſing the River from Elephant-ſtairs to Execution-dock, he was boarded by two men with oars, on pretence of ſearching for uncuſtomed goods, who ſaid they were Cuſtom-houſe Officers; but finding no ſuch thing in his boat, took him and his boat down to Hanover-Hole, and took out of his pocket two guineas, and nine ſhillings in ſilver, and ſaid if he ſpoke one word they would throw him overboard, which obliged him to ſubmit.

We hear, that laſt week was killed at Lowther Hall, an Ox of Sir James Lowther's, which weighed above 136 ſtone, the four quarters; and had 19 ſtone of tallow taken out of him; and they intend to kill his fellow very ſoon.

On Sunday forenoon a fire broke out at the Manſion-houſe at Gloſter-Hill, near Warkworth, while the family were at Church, which entirely conſumed the ſame. A ſervant girl in attempting to get out ſome of the goods, was conſumed in the flames.

Yeſterday morning a man and a woman violently ſuſpected to have committed ſeveral robberies in the neighbourhood of Newington Butts, were committed to Bridewell for further examination.

Wedneſday the ſeſſions began at the Old Bailey, when twenty-ſix priſoners were tried: twelve were caſt for tranſportation, two of whom were Martha Goff and Elizabeth Wills, for receiving goods knowing them to be ſtolen; and fourteen were acquitted.

Yeſterday twenty priſoners were tried at the Old Bailey; ten of whom were caſt for tranſportation (among whom are Edward Cleaver, for ſtealing a 20l. Bank Note out of the Cheſter Mail, and Eliz. Sharp for receiving it, knowing it to have been ſtolen, and Henry Feathers, for receiving ſtolen goods) and ten acquitted.

Laſt Saturday ſe'ennight one George Gueſt, a Waggoner, who has laid a wager that he can walk 1000 miles in 28 days, which is upwards of 35 miles a day, began on Moſely-Wake-Green, about two miles from Birmingham, when he walked only 31 miles, but every day ſince he has walked the full number, and it is thought by many that he will win his wager.

Yeſterday four Street-walkers, taken up on Tueſday evening in Ludgate-ſtreet by the Conſtables of the night of the Ward of Farringdon-Within, were committed by Alderman Aliſop to hard labour in the London Workhouſe.

On Monday a man wounded a woman in Brewer-ſtreet, who died of the wounds yeſterday morning.

PREFERMENTS.

Mr. Sleech, firſt Clerk in the Old Annuity Pell-Office, is appointed Clerk of the Introitus in the Tally Court at the Exchequer, in the room of John Aubrey, Eſq; deceaſed.

His Grace the Lord Chamberlain of the King's Houſhold, has appointed Mr. Samuel Weſt, of Paternoſter-Row, to be Skinner and Furrier to his Majeſty.

James Sayer, Eſq; is appointed Deputy Steward of the city and liberty of Weſtminſter.

Peregrine Harriſon, Cl. M. A. to the Rectory of Potterhanworth, Lincolnſhire.

John Hill, B. L. to the Rectories of Thorpe-Manſen, and Halmeſh, Northamptonſhire.

The Rev. Mr. Le Hunt of Derby, late of St. John's College, Cambridge, to the Rectory of Radburne in the county of Derby.

The Rev. Richard Taylor, B. A. late of Trinity College, Cambridge, to the Vicarage of Holt, Somerſetſhire.

MARRIAGES.

Marſhall Rider, Eſq; of Cannock in Staffordſhire to Mrs. Theodoſia Buſby, of Barton under Needwood, in the ſaid county.

Lieut. Nathanael Connor, of the Royal regiment of artillery, to Miſs Anne Berris, of Clerkenwell.

6. Mr. George Talmaſh, Attorney in Red-lion-ſtreet, Clerkenwell, to Mrs. Weldon, of Thames-ſtreet.

7. Mr. Hill, Apothecary, without Biſhopſgate, to Miſs Nancy Fletcher, of Lombard-ſtreet.

14. Mr. Job Lilley, jun. of Panton-ſtreet, to Miſs Martha Hodgſon, niece of Mr. Thomas Hodgſon, Iriſh Factor in King-ſtreet.

DEATHS.

Samuel Rock, Eſq; one of the Commiſſioners for licenſing Hawkers and Pedlars.

Richard Brodribb, Eſq; formerly Receiver General for Worceſterſhire.

Joſeph Philips, Eſq; of Ormond ſtreet, one of the Managers of the Sun Fire Office.

Joſeph Biſhop, Eſq; at Burton, in Lancaſhire.

The Rev. Mr. Hawkins, Vicar of St. Ives, in Huntingdonſhire.

The Right Hon. the Counteſs of Clencarty, Lady of the late Earl, who died in France.

The Hon. Mrs. Elizabeth Murray, Wife of the Hon. Lieut. Gen. Murray, at his houſe in Prince's-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare.

Mrs. Ndverley, in the 109th year of her age, formerly a Linen-draper, near Hanover-ſquare.

*Dec.* 18. James Mercer, Eſq; of Aldie of Miekleour, in Scotland.

*Jan.* 3. Mr. Thomas Francks, at Malmſbury, Wilts.

6. Matthew Rolleſton, Eſq; of Southampton, who was lately choſen Sheriff of this city, but declined ſerving.

7. Wife of Mr. Bentham, Attorney, in Crutched-Friars.

8. Wife of Mr. Sherratt, of St. Martin's Lane, Merchant.

Wife of Capt. Thomas Bromfield, a Commander in the Jamaica trade.

9. Thomas Cuthbert, Eſq; near Soho-ſquare.

Mr. Jones, Glazier, in Kirby-ſtreet, Hatton-Garden.

10. Mr. May, many years manager of the King's Theatre in the Hay-Market.

Mr. Ward, Cheeſemonger, in Leadenhall-ſtreet.

12. Mrs. Margaret Bell, in the 73d year of her age. She was many years an eminent Speaker among the People called Quakers.

13. Mr. Colſon, Engraver in Oxford-road.

14. The Rev. Mr. Buck, Rector of Marſton, and Prebendary of Ripon, in the 81ſt year of his age.

Mr. Chare, Hair-merchant in the Strand.

Wife of Mr. Browne, Banker, in Lombard-ſtreet.

15. Mr. Peter Lumſdon, Maſter of the King's Arms Tavern at Fulham.

16. Mr. Charles Blandy, Steward of St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital.

BANKRUPTS.

Charles Pendlebury, of St. George Hanover-ſquare, Coachmaker.

Savage Leech, of Liverpool, Grocer.

Nicholas Lilley, of Aſhton Under Line, and Iſaac Heapy and Peter Heapy, of Stockport, Copartners, Dealers.

Iſaac Heapy, Peter Heapy, and Thomas Worthington, of Stockport, Copartners, Hatmakers.

Robert Dunbar, John Addiſon, and James Smith the younger, late of Montroſe in Scotland, but now reſiding in London, Merchants, and Partners with Thomas Douglaſs, late of Montroſe aforeſaid, but now abroad in foreign parts.

George Squire, of Tiburn-road, Dealer in coals.

*From the* MONITOR, *Jan.* 13.

I PRESENT you with a new year's gift. It contains a brief account of the memorable year 1758, in which we have ſeen the Britiſh flag reſtored to its ancient dignity, and our enemies obliged to yield up the dominion of the ſeas, to the ſuperiority of the Britiſh navy. . . .

The plan, laid down by the Miniſtry for the operations of that year was to ſecure this iſland from an invaſion, and to defeat the ſchemes for ruining our colonies in America, in preference to any intereſt of our Allies on the continent; though not without paying a due regard to thoſe treaties, and that intereſt, which require the aid of Britain in defence of the liberties of Europe in general, and of the Proteſtant intereſt in particular. . . .

They provided for the internal ſecurity, by conſtituting a regular and well diſciplined Militia, whoſe expence does not amount to a tenth part of the charge of ten thouſand foreign troops; and whoſe ſtrength is ten times more to be relied upon.

Our fleets were not locked up in the ports of England, neither was our army augmented to conſume the national treaſure in idleneſs at home.

The Britiſh navy was permitted to carry its power into the ocean, and the army to enter into actual ſervice. The happy fruits of which Councils have been gathered in the conqueſts of Senegal, the acquiſitions in North America, and in the damages done to the enemy on the coaſt of France, excluſive of the deſtruction of the French navy, and the total ſtop put to their trade, both in their own and neutral bottoms. Yet theſe great and glorious advantages are no more than an earneſt of the ſucceſs, expected from the vigorous meaſures already taken in purſuance of the ſame plan of operations. . . .

By theſe meaſures, our enemies are deprived of thoſe means, without which it will be impoſſible to continue a war, which they began to ruin their neighbours. . . .

The new manner of attacking the French has thrown their Miniſters into confuſion; their Councils always depend on a land war; their ſyſtem was to divert England from her natural advantages at ſea, by drawing her into continental operations. There they had nothing to fear, every rupture was ſure to turn to their advantage at a general peace; and during the war, they could increaſe our fears and expences by diſturbing our internal peace, either by actual invaſions or by fomenting rebellions.

But the moment this ſyſtem was broke through by our Miniſtry; and the French were made to feel all the weight of our ſtrength, where nature enables us to maintain a ſuperiority; their Councils, which have been cried up ſo much for unanimity and conſiſtency, were divided, confuſed and uncapable of doing any thing effectually, either to invade us or to defend their own trade and dominions. Nothing has proſpered in their cabinet; nothing ſucceeded in their operations, either by ſea or land, during the whole year.

From this time we have not been terrified with reports of a French army to invade us and to cut our throats. We have had no heart-burnings at home about raiſing of money to carry on a war for the ſole advantage of ſome petty Ally, neither have our trade and commerce been expoſed to the force of our enemies, nor to the intrigues of our falſe friends.

The flouriſhing ſtate of our Colonies; of our Iſlands; of all our Settlements and Kingdoms, both for their imports and exports, in the courſe of the year paſt, has never been equalled. Our Merchants and Manufacturers, our Planters and our Navigators were never in ſo fair a way to ſerve themſelves and their country. Both Riches and Seamen increaſe under the protection of a well-regulated and appointed Navy. . . . If theſe have been the happy effects of that alteration in our Councils, which prefer the national intereſt to foreign connexions, and the exertion of the national ſtrength to a war on the Continent; nothing ſhould divert us from thoſe meaſures; nothing ſhould prevail with Great Britain either to engage in any Treaties, that might diſable her from purſuing them, or to ſlip the opportunity of improving them, to the utmoſt. . . .

To conclude a peace without being put into poſſeſſion of the ſubject in diſpute, would not anſwer the end for which Great Britain at firſt took up arms; we ſhould only lay the foundation of further diſputes, and conſequently of another war. And how would the nation complain to have their intereſt ſacrificed to the advantage of an ally?

An unchangeable reſolution to purſue the war on the plan it is now carried on, muſt baffle all the attempts of a confuſed enfeebled enemy. A change in meaſures would throw us back into the miſerable abject ſtate, in which our neighbours conſidered us, when they nailed Captain Jenkins's ears to the foremaſt, whipped our Sailors to death in the Weſt Indies, and controuled our fleet at the Baſtimentoes. If we give up, or neglect, our intereſt at this time, not only France, but Spain, and every little Republick will inſult our Merchants, interrupt our Navigation, and deſpiſe our Flag.

Should our expectations be crowned with ſucceſs from the ſame meaſures, which are now taken to compleat the pulling down of the French ambition: Should we live to hear of the repeated ſtroke of the expedition againſt the French ſettlements on the coaſt of Africa, and in North and South America: Should we repeat thoſe deſcents made on their coaſts laſt year, and extend them to the South of France, at the ſame time we might land a ſufficient body of troops on the Weſtern coaſt to maintain their ground for one campaign: Verſailles would tremble; our friends in Germany would be permitted to purſue their particular intereſts againſt their oppreſſors; and Britain would be able to preſcribe ſuch a peace, as would put it out of the power of a Popiſh combination, ever after to diſturb the tranquillity of the Proteſtant States; or of the united force of France, Spain and Holland to contend with Britain for the dominion of the ſeas.

NOTWITHSTANDING his Majeſty has been pleaſed to grant to *Thomas Greenough*, *Apothecary* in *Ludgate Street*, his Royal Letters Patent for the ſole Sale of his Tincture, which perfectly cures the Scurvy in the Gums, cleanſes, whitens, faſtens, and preſerves the Teeth; and alſo for his Tincture, which immediately cures the Tooth-Ach, without in the leaſt injuring either the Teeth or Gums; yet the great demand for theſe Tinctures having occaſioned ſundry Perſons to counterfeit the ſame (ſome of whom, being diſcovered, are now under Proſecution) the Publick are deſired to obſerve, that, to prevent ſuch groſs Impoſitions for the future, the Patentee will inſcribe his Name of a Label on each Bottle, in the following Manner; *T. Greenough*; and none but what are ſo inſcribed are genuine.

*N. B.* Theſe Tinctures are ſold Wholeſale and Retail by the Patentee T. GREENOUGH, *Apothecary*, at the *King's Arms* and *Peſtle* and *Mortar* in *Ludgate-ſtreet*; and by J. NEWBERY at the *Bible* and *Sun* to *St. Paul's Church-yard*, over againſt the North Door of the Church. Price One Shilling each Bottle.

Good Allowances to Merchants, Captains of Ships and Shopkeepers, who take Quantities to ſell again.

*List of* NEW BOOKS, *&c. just published.*

The modern universal history.
Print of the Rev. Mr. Hervey. 6d.
The Brothers. 2 vols. 12mo.
Gittin's remarks on the Quakers tenets review'd
Reflections touching the law, lawyers, &c.
The Dublin orator at Oxford, a print.
Irresistible grace proved to have no foundation.
A treatise of fluxions.
Orders relating to the British Museum.

CHRISTENINGS *and* BURIALS.

| Christened | | Buried | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Males . . . | 162 | Males . . . | 169 |
| Females . . | 142 | Females . . . | 178 |
| In all . . . | 304 | In all . . . | 347 |

Decreased in the burials this week 167.

*Diseases and Casualties.*

Aged 39. Consumption 62. Convulsions 86. Dropsy 16. Fever 52. Measles 9. Small-pox 18. Stillborn 12. Teeth 18. Lunatic 1. Mortification 2. Drowned 2. Overlaid 2.

PRICE of STOCKS.

Bank Stock, 116 7-8ths a 1/4. India Stock, 134. South-Sea Stock, Book shut. Ditto Old Annuities, 89 1-4th, Ditto New Annuities, Books shut. Three per Cent. Bank reduced, 89 1-4th. Ditto consol. Books shut. Ditto 1726, Books shut. Ditto 1751, 88 1-4th without the Dividend. Ditto India Annuities, 88 1-4th. Three per-half Bank Annuities, 1756, Books shut. Three per Cent. ditto 1737, Books shut. Three per-half per Cent. 1758, Books shut. Bank Circulation, 2l. 15s. Prem. India Bonds, 16s. Prem. Life Annuities, no price. Navy and Victualling Bills, 2 3-4ths dis.

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*By J. ELMER, of Farnham, Surry.*

Printed for the *Author*; and sold by *J. Newbery*, in *St. Paul's Church Yard.*

*** These Tables having been used by some of the principal Dealers (not only in this neighbourhood, but at Weyhill Fair) for the sale of Hops and other Commodities, and found very useful, We have prevailed on *Mr. ELMER* to make them public; who has corrected the Books from the Press, and left them for Sale in the Hands of *Mr. Newbery*, in *St. Paul's Church-Yard, London.*

C. Vernon,
Edward Beaver,
George Mill,
John Manwaring,
Robert Manwaring,
Thomas Baker,
Jacob Lee,
William Hay,
Andrew Briftow,
James Finden,
Robert Trimmer.

*Farnham, Jan. 2, 1758*

*The Assize of Bread set forth by order of the Lord Mayor on Tuesday last, and which took place on Thursday.*

| WHEATEN. | Weight. l. | oz. | d. | Price s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Penny loaf, or two halfpenny ditto | 0 | 12 | 5 | 0 | 1 |
| Twopenny loaf | 1 | 11 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Threepenny loaf | 2 | 8 | 11 | 0 | 3 |
| Peck loaf | 17 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| Half peck loaf | 8 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Quartern loaf | 4 | 5 | 8 | 0 | 5 |
| HOUSHOLD. | | | | | |
| Penny loaf, or two halfpenny ditto | 1 | 1 | 15 | 0 | 1 |
| Twopenny loaf | 2 | 3 | 14 | 0 | 2 |
| Threepeny loaf | 3 | 5 | 13 | 0 | 3 |
| Peck loaf | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Half peck loaf | 8 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Quartern loaf | 4 | 5 | 8 | 0 | 2 |

*Note*, 16 drams an ounce, and 16 ounces one pound.

The Wheaten bread is to be marked on the top with WH. and the Houshold with an H. under the penalty of twenty shillings.

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